

THE AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

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CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK,	135
FINANCIAL REVIEW:	
Philadelphia,	136
EDITORIAL:	
Mr. Harrison's Second Message,	136
SPECIAL ARTICLES:	
Mr. Lecky's Last Volumes,	137
Financial Strength and Weakness, (Mr. E. Atkinson's Article in <i>Bradstreet's</i>),	138
WEEKLY NOTES,	139
REVIEWS	
Schouler's "History of the United States Under the Constitution,"	140
Books for the Holiday Trade,	140
Recent Juvenile Books,	141
"A Mosaic by the Artists' Fund Society,"	141
Briefer Notices,	141
AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS,	142
SCIENCE NOTES,	143
THE TARIFF AND RECIPROCITY,	144
CURRENT EXCERPTS:	
English Art in the Nineteenth Century,	144
The New Political Power in the South,	145
French and English Art Sales,	145
PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED,	145
DRIFT,	145

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THE AMERICAN.

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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1890.

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE meeting of Congress on Monday is of course the chief event. It was unattended, however, by any very notable circumstances. The members gathered and business began. The message of the President we have commented on elsewhere. In the Senate, Tuesday, the Elections bill was taken up, with the understanding of the Republican Senators that it would be pressed to a vote, and passed. Whether this understanding will be adhered to, any one who knows the facts of the present situation may easily be allowed to doubt, though the right and wrong of the measure stand now just as they did twelve months ago. The Democrats, it is announced, have resolved to oppose the measure "to the bitter end," and this is taken to mean not only a speech several days in length from Senator Morgan of Alabama, but such an obstruction of business (in the absence of a change of the rules), as may compel an extra session.

In the House, Wednesday, a notable result was achieved in the triumphant passage of the Copyright bill, yeas 139, nays 95. It was taken up on Tuesday, and went over as unfinished business. One gratifying feature in connection with its passage was the non-sectional character of its support. It was in charge of Mr. Simonds, of Connecticut, (Rep.), and was vigorously sustained by himself and Messrs. Farquhar and Butterworth, Republicans, and Messrs. Breckinridge, (Kentucky), McAdoo, and Cummings, Democrats; while the opposition came from members of both parties. This action of the House is a distinct advance in the direction of upholding the national honor, and Mr. Breckinridge argued for the measure largely on this ground.

DISPOSITION to legislate on financial lines is shown, but perhaps less strongly than might have been expected. In the Senate, Mr. Plumb and Mr. Teller introduced bills, Tuesday, providing for the free coinage of silver, and on Wednesday, in the House, Mr. Taylor of Illinois, introduced a bill providing for the immediate purchase of 13,000,000 ounces of silver by the Treasury, and amending the present law so that the Treasury's purchases hereafter shall be made only from the American product. It will be recalled that the Secretary of the Treasury, in his report a year ago, and in the bill which had his approval, favored this restriction. He returns to the subject in his report this year, and insists that the omission to restrict purchases to the domestic product has or may have the consequence of drawing foreign silver to this country, and so preventing the adsorption into coin of the output of our own mines. His remarks on this point are worth quoting:

"As the current product of silver from our mines does not differ very widely from the monthly purchases by the Government, it is probable that the existing surplus will remain for some time an impediment to the permanent and steady advance of silver. Even if the present surplus should be purchased by the Government, importations from abroad might at any time accumulate an additional stock of silver, the manipulations of which by the speculators would result in wide fluctuations in price. Had the law provided for the purchase of only the product of the United States, this surplus would have been absorbed ere this, and as none would have been imported for speculative purposes, no surplus would have accumulated."

IN reference to the silver question it seems almost certain that there will be some further legislation this winter. The tendency in that direction was strong before the elections, and has been increased of course by their results. Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania is mentioned as one of those who will vote for free coinage, and the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press more than intimates that he and other members of the Senate were concerned in "the silver speculation at the last session of Congress, which put so much money in the pockets of a few men, and

which Mr. Dockery of Missouri wants the House to investigate."

Secretary Windom regards the existing silver law as on the whole a good measure. In his judgment it is a great improvement over the law of silver coinage previously existing, and he thinks its beneficial effects will eventually commend it to general approval. One thing is certain, he says,—that it has been the means of providing a healthy and much needed addition to the "circulating medium" of the country.

THE report of Mr. Windom touches with comparative lightness upon the important subject of the Treasury deposits. The surplus, he says, became "the cause of much concern and some embarrassment," when, by the operation of the act transferring the bank-note redemption fund to the "available cash," 54 millions of dollars came at once into the latter designation. There were, he says, but two ways of preventing an undue accumulation of money in the Treasury, and consequent commercial stringency: to deposit the Government funds in the national banks, or to buy bonds. As to the former plan, "for reasons heretofore stated," it "was deemed unwise and inexpedient," and the latter was therefore adopted, and the Secretary proceeds to argue that the Treasury's operations had no appreciable effect on the commercial situation, either in the pinch of September or in that of November.

In so dealing with the subject, Mr. Windom, in our judgment, treats it very inadequately. The crucial question is a simple one: Can the country avoid injury to its business operations, if the Government balances (beyond a very limited amount) are hoarded instead of being deposited? Whether these balances are a few millions to-day, and a few millions more a month hence; whether they seem small or large; they are always artificial and arbitrary withdrawals from the natural and legitimate circulating currents of the business world. The operations of the Treasury are in their very nature an artificial interference with commercial movements, having neither participation in them nor a friendly relation to them. If the money which it abstracts is held separately, it is simply a question as to the extent of the injury thus inflicted, and not as to the fact of the injury itself.

NOTHING of greater interest in American politics has lately occurred than the meeting of the National Convention of the Farmers' Alliance, at Ocala, Florida, this week. The Alliance is the new, almost unseen, and wholly uncertain power in our public affairs. It represents a discontented and aspiring movement. In the South, as Mr. Mayo explains in a recent very interesting paper, on the "Third Estate" of that section, it signifies the rise of a more popular party than that which has heretofore directed its politics. In the West, as we know, it means that the agricultural class believe themselves to be held at a disadvantage by lawyers and capitalists, and hence have organized in defense of their own interests.

The Convention assembled on Tuesday, and it is not possible, of course, to anticipate, at this writing, the nature of all its action. On Wednesday a resolution was adopted condemning the Elections bill, and demanding its defeat in the Senate. Probably this will have less influence in defeating the bill than in helping to convince the public that sectional politics is not entirely absent from the governing forces of the Alliance.

THE expectation that Mr. Parnell might retire quietly or be deposed peacefully was emphatically negatived at the close of last week, when he issued a fierce manifesto denouncing his opponents, insisting on his leadership, and assailing Mr. Gladstone.

The consequence of this was the utter demoralization of the Irish party, which split at once into Parnell and anti-Parnell wings, the latter being decidedly the larger, but the former, with all the remarkable abilities of its leader, the more adroit and resourceful. Another consequence, of course, was the confusion of the Liberals, who were dismayed to find their allies broken into fragments and themselves the objects of a fierce attack from the Irish side.

Up to this time Mr. Parnell has prevented his opponents from displacing him, having baffled them by tactics of delay, chiefly. But the Irish "envoys" to this country, with the exception of one (Mr. Harrington) have sent a strong message of advice that a new leader must be found, and the Roman Catholic Archbishops and bishops of Ireland have united in an address unqualifiedly making the same demand. With the Liberals fully sustaining Mr. Gladstone, (who would have been left without a party if he had attempted to countenance Mr. Parnell, after the disclosures of the trial); with the coolest and ablest leaders of the Irish delegation urging that he must be replaced; and with the hierarchy who are the religious leaders of the Irish people emphatically against him; it is impossible for Mr. Parnell to go forward with any hope of success. He may, it is true, have some following in Ireland, and he may remain a person of some political consequence, but he cannot expect to lead a united Irish party in alliance with the only English party which will or can undertake to give Ireland the home-rule she demands.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA.

IT must be accounted a very remarkable article which Mr. Edward Atkinson has written, (and which we give elsewhere), on the apparent inability of the banking system of the country to meet the demands of legitimate business. It is remarkable because it signifies the arrival of a conservative man, using statistical processes, at a conclusion not very different from those,—"silver men" and others,—who have demanded a large accession to the amount of the currency. It is perhaps true that the development of the country, under modern conditions, has been enormously more rapid than our experience heretofore has qualified us to judge of, or our banking methods are competent to deal with. It may not be, after all, that it is so entirely in the order of nature that all processes of improving and occupying the land must be attended with periods of violent and injurious reaction: Mr. Atkinson's thesis is that these are abnormal rather than natural, and occur because there is not that facility of exchange which our modern conditions justly call for.

Theorizing apart, it is interesting to note that Mr. Atkinson considers the business operations of the United States as intrinsically sound. There has been, he says, no sign of unwholesome speculation except the taking over of a few pieces of property at fancy prices by English "syndicates," and the promotion of "boom towns" in some parts of the South, many of which will in time be caught up to by legitimate business development. These are views which have more than once been expressed in THE AMERICAN, under this heading, and which in spite of the financial disturbances of the last fortnight we still believe to be essentially true. The conditions of strain which American finance has experienced have been caused, we declare, not by agencies which we are bound to respect and yield to, but by those which are extraneous and which should be counteracted or removed.

The statistics of our foreign trade for the month of October show the largest export of merchandise ever made in a single month,—over 98½ millions of dollars, (\$98,326,916). The imports were large, of course, as the Tariff did not take effect until the close of business on October 4th, and great quantities of goods were rushed in at the last moment, but they were less than in September, July, or June, and reached no higher than 72½ millions (72,604,751), leaving a balance in our favor on the month's business of nearly 26 millions of dollars. And as to our exports, whether we count them for the 12 months, the 10 months, or the 4 months, ending with October, in each case they make the largest figures which we have ever made. In London, the financial situation is much easier, and the Bank of England, Thursday, reduced its rate to 5 per cent. In New York, stocks were lower on Thursday, and the operators, including Jay Gould, who have been "bulling" the market, are supposed to be consenting to the decline.

The situation in Philadelphia shows a recovery from recent depression. The "run" on one of the national banks, begun as is said without any adequate reason, was successfully met, and pub-

lic confidence has naturally been moved in the right direction. There is no reason here more than elsewhere for demoralization or disaster, and both may be successfully dealt with if there be but a reasonable measure of that courage and ability which as Mr. Atkinson points out is necessary to deal with the conditions of business which our tremendous development has created.

MR. HARRISON'S SECOND MESSAGE.

THERE is no reason for any Republican to criticise the substance of the Message, for it counsels no backward step. There is no sign in it of alarm or weakness. Democratic critics say it fails to recognize that the people have administered a rebuke to the writer, and that he assumes a "stubborn" attitude: but these criticisms may very well be allowed to pass without ruffling the temper of the President, so long as he feels, in common with his party, that its future path of safety lies along the line upon which it has been moving, and that any sign of faltering would be the increase of its enemies' opportunity for successful attack. Even the less pleasing quality of stubbornness is of vast use to the Republican cause at this juncture if it replaces that of weakness or vacillation.

Mr. Harrison, of course, objects to a repeal of the Tariff act, or to any meddling with its essential features, when as yet its operations remain untested, and when no new argument against it has been drawn from experience. He points out that many of the attacks upon it were not justified by truth or fairness, and he insists that its benefits will appear when once it comes into full operation. One paragraph, in which he deals with the arguments of our foreign competitors, is very pertinent indeed: that their insistence that Free Trade is the best policy for us is, if sincere, a wonderful example of unselfishness; while, on the other hand, if they really believe that our adherence to Protection helps their interests, it is no less wonderful that they should so vehemently complain of it. Perhaps a larger share of attention might have been given to this suggestive subject. In considering our relations to other countries, under the present conditions of human society, no question is of greater interest or importance than this of self-protection in industry. If it be true that our Tariff exposes us to the inroads of competing nations, (for the industrial contest, without a cannon, is not less real and hardly less destructive than the old wars with the deadliest of weapons), then obviously a Tariff is folly of the worst sort. But if it be so foolish for us, then why is it that those with whom we are in contest like it so little?

The Message, we say, is sound in substance. Its lack is that it does not furnish the spirit of encouragement. It is not a call to action. It does not rally the forces for whom it speaks. If Mr. Harrison did not care to follow the extraordinary precedent of Mr. Cleveland, in 1887, and discuss a single theme, he would at least have done well to have omitted many matters of small detail, furnished by the Departments, and mostly treated with enough fullness in their reports. The Message, encumbered by these, is a long and dry document, in which its essential and important passages are found simply as a matter of routine. The great question of the President's policy at this time related to a few subjects: the Tariff and the measures connected with it. A shorter message, occupied almost entirely with them, and proceeding in the manner which Mr. Harrison adopts, only with more energy, would doubtless have better served the Republican cause. This waits, as yet, for a leader to summon its energies. The paralysis of the elections is not passed by. Some speaker in Congress or out of it, some writer of official or unofficial distinction, may now say the word which will re-awaken the Republican courage, but the President could have done it better than any one else, because he has the best right.

The nett result of the Message, and of the contemporaneous action of the majority in Congress is that the word has gone forth to stand fast. There is to be no backward step. If new political battles are to be fought they will be on the ground which the Republican policy has designated.

MR. LECKY'S LAST VOLUMES.¹

AS Mr. Lecky announced in his sixth volume, he has decided to close the history of England with the outbreak of the war with France in 1793. Yet he reached that event in the middle of that volume, and after a study of the condition of England at that time, he proceeded to carry forward his account of Ireland. That is continued through volumes VII. and VIII., and is brought down to the last year of the century. For this expansive treatment of seven years of Irish history in 1,337 pages, a reason must be found in the present political situation of the United Kingdom, and the searching criticism to which the great transaction of 1800, the Act of Union, and the events which led up to it have been subjected by politicians on both sides of the Home Rule controversy.

Mr. Lecky's position is somewhat peculiar. No modern writer has rendered a more distinguished service to the cause of Irish Nationalism than he did by his "Leaders of Irish Public Opinion," published in 1872. It was the book which focussed the attention of educated people on both sides of the Atlantic on the primary iniquity of the Treaty of Union, and which justified the Irish people in their refusal to acquiesce in a bargain which was "conceived in sin and shapen in iniquity." It also rendered Ireland the service of a bitter reproach to her public men for their neglect of national interests, and their readiness to spend their energies and those of the Nation on petty ecclesiastical jealousies. It might fairly have been supposed that when the Home Rule party came to the front, and found a hearing with the English Liberals, Mr. Lecky would have thrown the weight of his great name on the side of a movement which promised to emancipate his country from an iniquitous bondage. But these hopes were disappointed. To the astonishment of thousands of readers, Mr. Lecky refused to act upon the inevitable conclusions of his own book, and cast in his lot with the Unionists, adding one more to the long list of personal vagaries which adorn Irish political history.

This ambiguity in his personal attitude makes his second handling of the critical period of Irish history extremely interesting. It was with heightened expectation that the English public of both parties awaited the appearance of these two volumes. The London newsmongers found it worth while to send us an extract from the second volume by cable; and they naturally selected the sentences which bore most directly on current discussions. In doing so they managed to create a false impression as to the tone and tenor of the book. One would have supposed from what they sent us, that these volumes constituted a triumphant vindication of Unionism, and that Mr. Lecky had withdrawn his severe criticisms of Pitt, Camden, Castlereagh, and Fitzgibbon, and had turned the fire of his wrath on the opponents of their policy. It is not so. If Mr. Lecky is to continue in the Unionist ranks it is for reasons his history does not furnish; and if the Unionist party are to have a vindication of their position at the hands of an Irish historian, it must be from some lesser man than the author of "The History of Rationalism in Europe" and of "European Morals from Augustus to Charlemagne."

It is true that a somewhat different tone pervades the work from that of "The Leaders of Irish Public Opinion." The patriotic sympathy has suffered a depression, while it has not disappeared. The denunciation of the iniquities of misrule are less eloquent. The sympathy with the popular leaders is impaired. All this must be traced to the author's change of standpoint, and this renders his modifications of tone much less important than is his reiteration of the damning facts. Irishmen will find much to dissatisfy them in the statement of details. But they might well be content to leave the case as it has been stated by this Unionist historian, and to ask the world whether they or Mr. Lecky have drawn the just inference from the story he has told.

As against all other defenders of the Union, Mr. Lecky upholds the view that the recall of Earl Fitzwilliam in 1795 was the turning-point in Irish history. He had been sent over by the Pitt-Pelham ministry to effect a pacification of Ireland on the basis of Catholic Emancipation. Had he been continued in the viceroyalty for another year, Ireland would have had a Parliament which represented her whole people, and the abuses which were to unite her Catholic and Presbyterian population first in constitutional agitation for reform, and then in armed conspiracy and coöperation with France, would have been removed. The effect of his recall was to plunge Ireland into a condition of localized, savage warfare, which finally culminated in the rebellion of 1798. The hints thrown out by members of the Pitt ministry at the time, the clear warnings given to Pitt as to the certain consequences of the recall, and the use made of the rebellion to promote the project of Union, all contribute to associate the English ministry with a suspicion of the darkest hue. Was Fitzwilliam recalled in order that Union

might be reached through Rebellion and civil war? In his earlier work Mr. Lecky seems to say that Pitt was guilty. He says:

"But, besides these reasons, it is probable that he was already looking forward to the Union. The steady object of his later Irish policy was to corrupt and to degrade, in order that he might ultimately destroy the Legislature of the country. . . . By raising the hopes of the Catholics almost to a certainty, and then dashing them to the ground; by taking this step at the very moment when the inflammatory spirit engendered by the [French] Revolution had begun to spread among the people; Pitt sowed in Ireland the seeds of discord and bloodshed, of religious animosities, and social disorganization, which paralyzed the energies of the country and rendered possible the success of his machinations. The Rebellion of 1798 was the direct and predicted consequence of his policy. Lord Fitzwilliam had solemnly warned the Government that to disappoint the hopes of the Catholics would be 'to raise a flame in the country that nothing but the force of arms could keep down.' Lord Charlemont . . . foretold that by the following Christmas the people might be in the hands of the United Irishmen. Few facts in Irish history are more certain than that the Irish Parliament would have carried emancipation if Lord Fitzwilliam had remained in power, and that the recall of that nobleman was one of the chief causes of the Rebellion of 1798."

In his "History" Mr. Lecky seems to hesitate between this and the milder view of Pitt's policy. He says that "very few Englishmen will believe that Pitt was capable either of the extreme wickedness of kindling a great rebellion for the purpose of carrying his favorite measure, or the extreme folly of doing this at a time when all the resources of England were strained to the utmost in a desperate and most doubtful conflict with Napoleon." Yet he admits that the fluctuating and uncertain policy of the Pitt ministry had on Ireland all the effects which such malevolence would have aimed at, in producing the social anarchy and the religious animosities "which alone rendered possible the legislative Union." And he is ready to believe still that it was to secure the Union that the policy of inciting animosities in Ireland was adopted, and that some politicians "were prepared to pursue that policy even at the risk of rebellion." He quotes a loyalist writer to the effect that while "the facts do not sufficiently warrant" the charge that rebellion was provoked for the sake of the Union, yet that it "was kept alive" with that object.

All this says little for Pitt, and nothing at all for the Union. Mr. Lecky declines to defend the measures by which the Treaty was carried through the Irish Parliament. That it was a crime from first to last, lies writ at large on the pages of his narrative. That it has proved a gigantic failure he admits with evident reluctance, and tries to throw the responsibility on Irish agitations and on Mr. Gladstone. This is the weak, passionate, and unjust part of his narrative. But neither this nor anything he brings forward from his close and careful study of the published and unpublished record can detract from the truth and force of his earlier summing up:

"There are few things more discreditable to English political literature than the tone of palliation, or even of eulogy, that is usually adopted towards the authors of this transaction. Scarcely any element or aggravation of political immorality was wanting, and the term honor, if it be applied to such men as Castlereagh or Pitt, ceases to have any real meaning in politics. Whatever he thought of the abstract merits of the arrangement, the Union, as it was carried, was a crime of the deepest turpitude, a crime which by imposing, with every circumstance of infamy, a new form of government on a reluctant and protesting nation, has vitiated the whole course of Irish opinion. In the case of Ireland, as truly as in the case of Poland, a national constitution was destroyed by a foreign power contrary to the wishes of the people. In the one case the deed was a crime of violence; in the other it was a crime of treachery and corruption. In both cases a legacy of enduring bitterness was the result. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that the whole unbribed intellect of Ireland was opposed to it."

These volumes are worthy of their author's fame as a piece of careful, conscientious, and brilliant historiography. There is no better living writer in this field, and no historian has stood more admirably the test of his own fair-mindedness than that to which the preparation of these volumes have subjected our author. We lay them down with a deepened respect for the man, and a confirmed dissent from his politics.

Americans especially will be interested in some passages. One of these is the sharp criticism of the political situation in America by the Irish refugees of 1795, Wolf Tone and Hamilton Rowan. Bishop Potter will find it instructive. Another is the refusal of Adams's administration to allow the Irish State prisoners of 1798 to be deported to the United States, on the ground that they would strengthen the party in sympathy with the French Revolution. Rufus King, writing on behalf of the American government, speaks of "the emigrants from Ireland, especially in the Middle States," as siding with "the malcontents" who desired to assimilate American institutions to those of France.

T.

John Murray, London, is going to issue a book by H. C. Barkley, called "A Ride Through the Disturbed Districts of Armenia." In it the author describes his personal experiences in districts of Asia Minor which are just now in a perilous state of disaffection.

¹ A HISTORY OF ENGLAND in the Eighteenth Century. By William Edward Hartpole Lecky. Vols. VII. and VIII. Pp. xvi. and 465; xv. and 650. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

FINANCIAL STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS.¹

THE present aspect of business in this country presents conditions under which the very progress of the country and the rapid production of capital have become a cause of temporary financial weakness and have nearly brought about a money panic.

Witness the following figures taken from Poor's Railway Manual and from the Statistical Abstract of the United States Bureau of Statistics:

In 1884 the gross tons moved on all the railways of the United States was 399,574,749; in 1889, 619,137,237; increase, 219,562,488,—nearly 55 per cent.

If we adopt the figures of population projected a few years since by the late E. B. Elliott, Actuary of the Treasury Department, the population of the United States in 1884, June 30, was 55,556,000; in 1889, June 30, was 62,921,000, increase, about 13½ per cent., 7,365,000.

If the census enumeration of 1890 be accepted, then the increase of population has been much less; but this is a case in which I am of opinion that the estimates of competent actuaries may be accepted rather than the defective enumeration.

On the basis of the above figures the increase in the tons carried by railway has been four-fold the increase of population.

From the data of crops and other products we may also derive evidence of a vast increase in the general product of the whole country both in quantity and value, corresponding in some measure to the increase in the railway traffic; and, since there was no scarcity in 1884, we may infer that as great a proportion of the larger product of 1889 was converted into capital in the latter, or even more than in the former year, making an absolute increase of capital of excessive amount.

So far as we can project these figures into the present year we again witness the largest relative crop of cotton ever grown, the largest production and consumption of iron ever witnessed, a slight falling off in the corn crop coupled with higher prices for the general product, and a large increase of products in many other directions.

In fact, may we not predicate on these figures of 1889 and 1890 the largest general product in ratio to population and the largest actual addition to the capital of the country ever witnessed in any two years?

Yet we have been brought to the very verge of a financial panic, due to causes wholly extraneous to ourselves. Had it not been for the solid basis of financial strength existing here, which may be predicated on these huge annual products, what might not have been the disastrous result from the present speculative crisis in Great Britain?

Again, in the face of these elements of increasing production and wealth, which are tending to the most substantial conditions of prosperity at a time when we are free of any widespread speculative movements, especially in railway construction,—at a time when all prices are at moderate and reasonable rates,—coupled with practically full employment for all who are willing to work, and with no apparent weakness in legitimate business of any importance; yet we witnessed signs of financial disturbance, or at least of inability in our banking system to meet the requirements of the time, which had become apparent even before the financial crisis in London had fully developed.

Who can name any signs of weakness or unwholesome speculation in this country except the taking over of a few pieces of property at fancy prices by English syndicates and the development of "boom towns" in some parts of the South, many of which may be ultimately justified, however speculatively promoted at the present time?

To what may this uncertainty be attributed? Is it not wholly due to the fact that the mechanism of our system of banking and exchange is not well adjusted to the progressive increase of production, trade, and commerce?

Has our mechanism of exchange been developed in anything like an equal measure to the increase in the production and exchange of commodities? Are we not, to some extent, if I may use an expressive phrase of a foreign friend, "smothered in our own grease"?

What then is to be inferred from the facts which are submitted in respect to the extension of the railways and their increased service, and from the estimates which may be sufficiently near the mark to serve as a basis for reasoning upon them?

This gain in the mileage of railways, 35,000 miles in five years, has not consisted in the construction of new trunk lines to any extent, but in crossways and extensions of existing great systems, especially in the Southern States. These extensions or crossways have opened up sections already productive, but which were merely waiting for facilities to move crops, timber, coal or iron, in order to become sources of the great general increase which is so startling in its magnitude.

¹From *Bradstreet's*, November 29.

But something more is needed for moving products than a mere railway or waterway, however necessary these may be. The extension of credit, the establishment of banks, and the methods of exchange are as much needed as the railway itself.

If the estimates of value given are anywhere near the mark, the volume of products moved by railway only has increased from 1884 to 1889 in the sum of over four thousand million dollars (\$4,000,000,000), probably a great deal more.

If any volume of business even approximately reaching this amount, which is indicated by railway traffic only, has been added in five years, it follows of necessity that there must either have been a corresponding extension of banking facilities or else the actual coin, legal tender notes, or other kind of lawful money or substitutes for money, constituting the current circulation or "currency," so-called, must have been put to a more urgent use than ever before, and must have been required for uses to which actual money or currency is not well adapted.

Evidence of this is to be found in the rapid absorption of the silver coin, silver certificates, and other forms of currency in this period, coupled with a considerable but insufficient extension of banks.

But is it not evident that no increase in coin or notes of any kind could meet such a demand?

Could this demand be met in any other way than by an extension of the banking system, in which coin or lawful money held in reserve serves a ten or twenty fold more effective purpose than when it is used as a mere token or instrument of exchange, to be passed from hand to hand in the exact measure of each individual purchase and sale?

We have only to assume a corresponding increase in the transactions of a single city under such conditions as to forbid an increased use of checks or clearing house settlements in order to comprehend the burden which would be put upon the actual notes or coin in circulation in that city. How would bank reserves fare under such conditions? Would not the basis even of previous credits be diminished by the withdrawal of lawful money from bank reserves to meet the new requirements for currency?

This may lead to the root of the difficulty and to the clear perception of the reason why an increase of product and of capital must create disturbance in the money market and cause great fluctuations in the rate of interest for short periods, unless coupled with an extension of banking facilities, even though such increase in actual capital tends in the long run to a permanent reduction in the rate of interest charged for the use of capital on long terms.

In other words, do not these facts bring into view a curious paradox which may be stated in these terms:

How an increase of product, wealth, and capital may for a time put up the rate of interest on short loans and create a great financial disturbance.

When lawful money is held in the reserves of banks it serves as a basis for transactions conducted upon credit to manifold the amount of such reserves.

When such lawful money is withdrawn from bank reserves in order that each piece may serve as a mere token or instrument for measuring each single transaction in which each separate bit of money is used, it restricts the basis of credit on which many thousand dollars' worth of exchanges might have been made in order to measure transactions to the amount of a single thousand dollars' worth or less.

Such are the financial difficulties which must ensue under a banking system under which a fixed and arbitrary reserve of lawful money must be maintained, without regard to the changes and fluctuations in the exchanges of products.

These conditions will continue with increasing aggravation until some system is devised by which the reserves of banks and bankers may be held and maintained in fullest measure at the very time when the crops are gathered and when the products are largest, in order that such reserves may then and there serve as the basis of the widest extension of credits which is then most needed and can be most safely granted. Yet, under present conditions, is not that the very time of year when our reserves of lawful money are most heavily drawn upon?

In order that this end may be attained, is it not necessary that measures should be taken for the issue of convertible bank notes, or other transferable instruments of credit, which shall be issued as the symbol of the product or capital which is in process of movement, to be redeemed when that product enters into consumption?

It is a trite but true saying, that the fault in our present banking system is in the want of elasticity and in the incapacity of the managers of banks under existing laws to adapt the methods of sound and safe banking to existing conditions, or to the increase in the exchanges of the country, of which some slight conception may be attained from the figures which are given in this minute.

Many empirical devices have been suggested to meet the emergency. More money is called for; a change in the basis of bank

note circulation has been suggested; the crude suggestions for the extension of government credit on deposits of corn, cotton, etc., which emanate from Farmers' Alliances and the like. Even the latter constitutes a blind groping in the right direction.

The Scotch banking system may give the true clue: eleven or twelve great banks, with over a thousand branches, at one of which every farmer in Scotland whose character and standing entitle him to credit, may open an account and obtain all the necessary facilities for sending his crop to the best markets. It may be remarked that Scotch banks are enabled to do their work only by the general intelligence and thrift of Scotch men. It would be useless to attempt to extend the same benefit in those sections of the country where banks are looked upon with prejudice and where the rule is how *not* to pay debts promptly except upon compulsion.

The solution of the whole question must finally rest *not* upon abundance of money in the sense of separate pieces of coin, or of lawful money in the form of notes which serve a limited and subordinate purpose outside of bank reserves, but in such provisions for the use of credit as may enable the producers of each annual crop or annual product to make the crop or product itself the basis and source of the instruments of credit by which it may be moved to market.

EDWARD ATKINSON.

Boston, November 19.

WEEKLY NOTES.

IT is always pitiable to find the tricks and dodges of trade becoming a factor in transactions connected with art; therefore when one gazes upon the placid beauties of "The Angelus," now on exhibition at Earle's Galleries, one cannot avoid a feeling of regret at the manifestly "doctored" reports which have been used to advertise it. That the picture ever sold in good faith for \$110,000 is only less improbable than that it was re-purchased for \$150,000. The values of masterpieces, after the deaths of their authors, are not governed by ordinary economic laws; nevertheless there exists a certain consensus of artistic opinion which establishes a point about which value oscillates; so that while the "market price" of a great work of art cannot be stated in terms, it can usually be approximated. The relation of one picture to another furnishes a means of reaching a judgment and a standard of at least approximate accuracy. Judged upon these principles, it is clear that "The Angelus" is not commercially worth anything like the price at which its sale has been reported. It is a very beautiful work, full of that peculiar suggestive power which characterizes the creations of Millet, and so tender in sentiment that it soon captures the imagination and overcomes the feeling of disappointment which usually arises at a first view.

Probably the painting has not been artistically, though it certainly has been commercially, overrated. It is this latter fact which we deplore, as tending to injure the cause of true Art, and bring discredit upon the products of genius in all fields of endeavor.

* * *

THE new life of Philadelphia is something more than a premonition; it is an actuality; the feeling of change,—of advance,—is in the air. The determination to have Rapid Transit is deep and unmistakable; improved pavements, better water, a boulevard to the Park, are becoming recognized as necessities. In such cases recognition means accomplishment. Better than these material advantages is the profound intellectual movement, which is quite patent to all except the wilfully blind. The life and spirit of our University, shown in its increasing prestige and the approaching completion of the scheme for the extension of University teaching; the onward urge and push of the literary and scientific bodies, the activity of the intellectual clubs and societies, and the increasing importance of Philadelphia's writers and scholars in the world's literature, all point to an immediate future of great productiveness.

* * *

THAT manners are none too good, even at their best, is a statement which perhaps nobody will think it worth while to deny; but Mr. Bagehot's dictum concerning the deterioration of the social code as we follow the setting sun, is one which involves a serious dilemma. He says: "Manner gets regularly worse as you go from the East to the West; it is best in Asia, not so good in Europe, and altogether bad in the Western States of America." Mrs. Burton Harrison quotes this saying, half approvingly; but we wonder how it would be if we were to follow this course of Empire through the boorishness of California and the savagery of the Pacific isles, till we reached the point of departure. Can it be that there is perhaps a place—let us say in the Sea of Japan—where the clown who eats beans with his knife is in daily association with the Oriental whose politeness is a religion?

* * *

It is a matter of deep moment, especially in large cities, that the laws regulating the erection of buildings should be such as to insure safety, and that these laws should, from time to time, be so amended as to keep pace with improved methods resulting from experience. We are therefore glad to see that the work of the Committee of the Master Builders' Exchange, appointed nearly four years ago, has been brought to what may be considered a successful termination in the preparation of a bill entitled "An Act to provide for the regulation and inspection of Buildings in the City of Philadelphia." This bill will be presented at the next session of the Legislature and we presume that it is likely to become a law. It provides that foundations must be solid, all walls double-faced, recesses be provided for water- and soil-pipes, and particular restrictions be placed upon the construction of flues. Other provisions further increase the value of the measure.

* * *

THE game of Rugby has gone on, developing those features which tend to increase its popularity, until it appears likely to become the distinctly American sport. Base-ball, once deemed the national game, has been steadily degenerating for years, and no longer commands that sort of attention which is necessary to permanency. It is a mere business,—and a rather low grade of business at that. As for cricket, while it is likely always to possess great attractions for those who appreciate scientific niceties in sport, it is so essentially English that we can scarcely expect it to take a deep hold upon popular affection here. Foot-ball, on the contrary, seems native to our soil, and its association with the colleges gives it a certain flavor of academic exclusiveness not at all unpleasing to the average American democrat, protest as he may to the contrary.

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WE see it so frequently stated that Mr. Théodore Child, that industrious literary worker, whose name is so well known to readers of THE AMERICAN, is an American, that we feel impelled to correct the misstatement. Much as we should like to claim him for our own, we are unable to do so, as he was born in Liverpool, England, and, like his illustrious fellow townsman, Mr. Gladstone, is an honor man of Oxford University, where he graduated in 1877. He at once went to Paris, where he has resided ever since. At first he was an assistant correspondent of the London *Telegraph*; then he became Mr. Wason's coadjutor on *The Parisian*, an American weekly published in Paris during the years 1879-82, and did some exceedingly good work. In the meantime he contributed to several London journals and reviews, and a year later became the Paris correspondent of the New York *Sun* and the London *World*, which positions he still holds. His weekly letter in the latter journal might frequently be signed by Henri Heine. Three or four years ago, after having written several articles for *Harper's Magazine*, Mr. Child was appointed the Paris representative of the important house publishing it. These numerous occupations do not prevent him from finding time each year to run over a part of the world. Last year he visited South America, the year before Spain, and in other times he has wandered in Germany, Russia, Turkey, Greece, Holland, and Italy. For those who have never had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Child, we may say that he is tall, well built, with aquiline features, and close-cut iron-gray hair, although he is still under forty. He is a bachelor, and lives in the Avenue de Villiers, the artistic quarter of Paris.

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RUMOR says that Mr. Mackay, who is not on good terms with Mr. Bennett, is aiding *Galigani's Messenger* in its rivalry with the Paris edition of the New York *Herald*.

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THE election of M. Emile Augier's successor at the French Academy will take place December 11. Among the candidates will be M. de Freycinet, Minister of War and President of the Council, who is now a member of the Academy of Sciences. Henri Houssaye and André Theuriet have withdrawn from the struggle, but there are still eleven candidates for the coveted honor: MM. Brunetière, Thureau-Daquin, Emile Zola, Henri Becque, Charles Nauroy, Ferdinand Fabre, Pierre Loti, Regnault, Eugene Manuel, Emile Lavissee, and M. de Freycinet. At present, M. Lavissee's chances seem to be the best.

Cardinal Newman's literary legatee, Father Neville, is engaged in collecting the Cardinal's letters, towards which so much remains to be done that it would be premature to attempt to decide in what form his correspondence will ultimately be published. Father Neville is in frequent correspondence on the subject with Lord Emly, Mr. Wilfrid Ward, and Mr. Edward Bellasis, who were specially named to him by the late Cardinal for consultation.

REVIEWS.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, UNDER THE CONSTITUTION. By James Schouler. Four Volumes. 1783-1847. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company.

THE books which undertake to give the history of the United States, in full or in part, would make a formidable list indeed; yet, as any one acquainted with the subject well knows, the number of those which are entitled to serious attention may be counted on the fingers of two hands, if not of one. And in this limited list Mr. Schouler has unquestionably placed his own book. In the four volumes which have now been issued, covering the period between the acknowledged establishment of Independence and the close of the 29th Congress, in March 1847, he has treated his great theme with a large measure of literary skill, with much incisiveness and vigor of judgment, and with such a degree of historical intelligence and insight as commands the attention of the reader.

Mr. Schouler's first volume appeared in 1880, and, as he then stated, he had written the introductory chapter ten years earlier. In 1882 he published the second, in 1885 the third, and in 1889 the fourth. The fifth and last, covering the period which led directly to the War, and ending in the spring of 1861, is yet to appear. As the volumes are not large, it is easily evident that he has not gone deeply into details; had he done so, he could not have covered in four of them the period of sixty-four years which lies between 1783 and 1847. His method is sententious, and his literary art consists largely in that form of statement which, while it is not so sweeping as to mislead the reader, is general enough to make it unnecessary to add laborious explanations. There are many places, indeed, where he feels that he has time to add a philosophic remark or a suggestive observation. The burden of his narrative not weighing him down, he rises easily into a higher flight than that of the mere annalist. Commenting upon the malign prophecies which had been made of Jefferson's Administration, by his political enemies, Mr. Schouler says that: "Experience teaches that it may be of positive advantage to a statesman of merit and capacity, elected to a station of fair tenure under a government like ours, to enter upon its duties with harsh prepossessions to overcome. For the less the good expected, the more surely does that which proves unexpectedly well done redound to his praise," which is very true, indeed, and has been many times exemplified. "Partisans in politics," he adds, "ruin their own cause in the end by exaggerating the demerits of their opponents, exciting foolish fears, and after all proving themselves false prophets." And discussing the appointments which Jefferson made when he entered office, he says: "Every party of radical or leveling tendencies comes into power bringing men whose services demand recognition, but who ask to have constructive measured by destructive abilities; wits, stinging but unsavory; socialists, at crossed swords with society, whose rules they despise too much to know how to govern it; theorists and fanatics and irrepressibles of all kinds, self-seeking and spiteful in the hour of victory. . . . All such components were in the Republican party when it carried the patrician trenches, and Jefferson managed them with infinite skill."

These must serve as examples of the philosophic sense: but we might add to them indefinitely. Not less striking and interesting are some of the speculations and suggestions of the work, as on pages 64 and 65 of Volume II., where it considers what might have been Hamilton's future career if he had not fallen by Burr's pistol, and suggests that he might easily have risen to new and greater eminence in the war which was then coming on with Great Britain, and very probably might have helped Madison in his days of sore need, to work out better military and civil administration. And chronicling the act of Congress, in 1807, by which the slave-trade was forbidden, he sententiously adds: "This was the last happy conjunction of two nations whose tastes disposed them to friendship, but their rivalries to war."

His treatment of individuals is generally fair, though there are few who get from him unmixed praise. Sharp things are said of Jefferson in many places, while generally he is described in the language of favor, and in the case of his relations to the Burr business he is treated with a leniency which one feels it difficult to share. A great favorite is Mr. Monroe, whose administration is represented in a light which most historians have not thought it deserved. The system of Slavery Mr. Schouler treats from the stand-point of Freedom, and his description in the second volume of the condition of Southern society in 1809 is a clear and forcible statement of the facts of the case.

The present publishers of Mr. Schouler's history are Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co., who have transferred to New York, from Washington, the issue of this important work. In their hands we cannot doubt that it will grow in the public appreciation, and when it is finished, by the addition of the fifth volume, no library

of any pretensions will be considered complete without it. There are some minor errors in the plates as they now stand which may be corrected, some of them mere slips in proof-reading. In two places, (pp. 49, 50), in the second volume, St. Ildefonso is called *Idelfonso*. In the index to the same volume, James A. Bayard (the elder) is referred to as *Thomas Bayard*. In the third volume, p. 355, Mr. Garnett of Virginia, (whose name is correctly given in a foot-note on the next page), is called *Garrett*. And as an example of hasty writing, where a slight revision would work great improvement, we may take a sentence on pp. 233-4, where it is said that: "Had the soil been broken up among small farmers and tilled with economy, the yellow soil might have yielded better reward." But we mention these only in the interest of a future revision, and with some reference to our desire to show that we have attentively read much of the work. They, and any similar slips there may be, are altogether trivial, and not to be considered as qualifying in any appreciable degree the many merits of the history.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE.

We have elsewhere separately reviewed the J. B. Lippincott specialty of the season, "A Mosaic," which has certain interesting and unusual characteristics. Thomas Buchanan Read's famous poem, "Sheridan's Ride," has been issued again in holiday shape, by the same publishers, with eight engravings on wood from designs especially prepared for this edition. The names of the artists are not given. A finer work, in its art features, is another of the poems of M. B. M. Toland. This is an Indian tale of California, entitled, "Tisayac of the Yosemite." As a piece of book-making, the volume is very handsome. It contains fourteen principal designs by Will H. Low, John J. Boyle, Frederick Dielman, Herman Simon, and others, and various smaller pieces, all of a daintily suggestive sort. Buyers are not likely to find a prettier Christmas book than this.

Another of the holiday issues of the J. B. Lippincott Company is "English Poems" illustrated with etchings by M. M. Taylor. The poems selected are from the standard poets: Wordsworth, Cowper, Burns, Alan Cunningham, Scott, Shelley, and others; and Mr. Taylor's full-page pictures, five in number, illustrate "Evening," "The Lazy Mist," "The Rural Walk," "Autumn," and "Winter." All of these are good, and one or two of them have exceptional art value. (\$2.50.)

"Baby's Kingdom," designed and illustrated by Annie F. Cox, (Boston: Lee & Shepard) is a sweet idea very neatly carried out. We have here any mother's story of the growth of any baby, chronicled as memories for grown-up days. Crattily prepared blanks give opportunity for the recording of such momentous events as baby's first step, first tooth, first walk, first words; his birthdays, his ailments, his weight at various periods; gifts made his lordship, places for inserting successive portraits of his majesty, etc. Many a young mother will think this quite the book of the season. Another of the issues of Messrs. Lee & Shepard is a new collection of the original designs of Margaret Macdonald Pullman, collected under the general title, "Summerland." The pictures are landscapes of the summer season, meadows, country by-ways, and picturesque "bits" of scenery on upland and seashore, the pages containing these being alternated with pretty designs of foliage and flower. The engraving is on wood under the direction of Mr. George T. Andrews, and Mrs. (?) Pullman has prefixed to the work a graceful preface and a poetical prelude.

Messrs. Roberts Brothers, Boston, have an interesting volume, "Our New England," made of descriptive prose text by Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie, with poetical selections interspersed, interleaved with characteristic views in photogravure. These views are from actual life, and many of them will be very welcome reminders to those who are lovers of New England, while Mr. Mabie's acute and graceful comments and interpretations will add much to the possessor's satisfaction. He takes a deep interest in the farm house life, for, as he says: "There was never anything vulgar about the old New England farm-house, nor in the life which it sheltered. Simplicity and sincerity make vulgarity impossible." The publishers have made of this a very charming volume, in all particulars. (\$5 00.)

Messrs. Estes & Lauriat offer an oblong quarto, "Dreams of the Sea," the illustrations in lithograph, in color. There are poetical extracts selected from Whittier and Richard Henry Dana, and from Heine. The pictures have a distinct mark of poetical feeling, with a thread of religious earnestness running through it, and the volume will be welcomed by many seekers after a suitable gift. (\$2.50.)

"The Cupid Calendar" consists of a series of fac-similes of water color designs by Mrs. J. Pauline Sumter, one for each month in 1891, accompanying the record of weeks and days, etc., and semi-bound by nickel chains and rings. The idea is rather clever but the color printing is so poor as to measureably defeat the artist's intent. (New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Bro.)

RECENT JUVENILE BOOKS.

Mr. Trowbridge is always an acceptable writer for boys. His spirit is hearty, and his appreciation of what boys will understand and like is true. His latest story is "The Kelp Gatherers," whose scene is laid on the Coast of Maine, and in which we have adventure, humor, and not a little quiet enforcement of moral lessons. (Boston: Lee & Shepard.)

"The Story Hour," by Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora A. Smith, has the sub-title of "A Book for the Home and the Kindergarten," and includes a series of stories, to be read to children. Some of them cross into the old realm of Fairyland, but others are simple little narratives of real life; and two tell of "Little George Washington," and "Great George Washington." One, "Benjy in Beastland," is an adaptation from Mrs. Ewing, (to whose name always be honor among the readers and lovers of juvenile literature), and another, "The Porcelain Stove," has been adapted from a book by "Ouida." Mrs. Wiggin contributes a very interesting and suggestive introductory chapter, discussing the value of the Story as an educational influence. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

A volume in the same general line is "Kindergarten Stories and Morning Talks," written and compiled by Sara E. Wiltse. These stories are arranged for the whole school year, beginning with the first week in September, and ending with the third week in June. They are intended, the editor says, for a series of texts upon which the teacher may elaborate, and in preparing them she has taken large liberties with the originals, some of which are old and familiar friends, as for example Miss Phelps's poem, "A Hebrew Legend," and Dr. Hale's sketch, "Our Daily Bread." The result is a practically useful little companion for the Kindergarten teacher. (Boston: Ginn & Co.)

Messrs. Estes & Lauriat, Boston, issue annually at this season, a series of works for young people which always are popular. One of these is the "Zigzag Journeys," by Mr. Hezekiah Butterworth, of the *Youth's Companion*. Any one who helps largely in making up that phenomenally successful publication must know how to please young people, and these books of imaginary travel have a large sale, over a quarter of a million copies, the publishers state, having been sold of the previous issues. The present journey is in "The Great Northwest,"—the region chiefly north and west of the great lakes of America. It is, as usual, liberally illustrated.

Another of the Estes & Lauriat annual issues is the "Vassar Girls" series, by Elizabeth W. Champney. The three young women from Vassar spend their summer vacations in a traveling tour, and their experiences are always made vivid and interesting in these volumes. This time it is to Switzerland they go, and it needs not be said how interesting the account of a trip there may be made, by competent hands. The illustrations are in part by "Champ."

The "Little Ones Annual," edited by "Oliver Optic," has received a large share of attention and expenditure on the part of the publishers, Messrs. Estes & Lauriat. It has 405 illustrations, of which 370 are drawn expressly for it by good artists. "Over seven thousand five hundred dollars," the publishers say, "are yearly expended in the production of the new volume."

A MOSAIC. By the Artists' Fund Society of Philadelphia. Edited by Harrison S. Morris. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 1890. Large 8vo. Cloth, \$7.50.

There was a time when the return of each holiday season brought with it a number of what were very appropriately called "Center-table volumes." These were usually characterized by a luxurious outward aspect and a paucity of literary contents. Indeed the man of bookish instincts turned away from them as from a product which made no appeal to his critical faculty, and merely offended his æsthetic sense. Happily, a higher standard of judgment has brought about a change; and in those *éditions-de-luxe* which are put forth by leading houses to-day we see an evident attempt to satisfy the mind as well as to catch the eye. That the successful combination of the elements of mechanical beauty and literary excellence demands skill, may be admitted; that such combination is attainable, the volume under notice sufficiently proves.

In this "Mosaic" twenty-one paintings of distinctive merit have been so grouped as to lend to one another the advantages of pleasing contrast and artistic arrangement. The artists whose work has gone to the formation of the volume are Messrs. Frank L. Kirkpatrick, George C. Lambdin, James B. Sword, Fred. James, Hermann Simon, William T. Richards, H. T. Cariss, George B. Wood, E. B. Bensell, W. H. Willcox, George Wright, Henry Thouron, F. DeB. Richards, N. H. Trotter, Isaac L. Williams, W. A. Porter, F. F. DeCrano, J. W. Lauderbach, Thomas B. Craig, Colin C. Cooper, Jr., and Carl Weber. Each of the pictures is

preceded by a bit of appropriate verse and followed by one or more paragraphs of editorial comment, and it is to this latter feature that the book is indebted for an individual quality which renders it unique. The editor, Mr. Harrison S. Morris, upon whom the literary execution has entirely devolved, has brought to his work not only a delicate critical judgment, but that nice perception of artistic feeling which enables him to say precisely the right word. Hence, his commentary, while admirably fulfilling its primary purpose of exposition, serves as a *nexus* through which unity is secured and the book made homogeneous and intellectually compact. How fully he has entered into the atmosphere of his subjects may be appreciated by reading his comment upon such works as the *marines* of Mr. Richards and Mr. Sword, or Mr. C. C. Cooper's "The End of the Day," or Mr. W. A. Porter's "Where Wild Blackberries Grow." They all evince that sympathy without which no really worthy critical estimate is possible. And indeed the paintings whose reproductions here appear, deserve just such treatment. They are very worthy examples of American art at its best, and though an expression of preference would perhaps be invidious, it may be said that there are several here whose possession would greatly enrich any collection. The vignette, drawn by Mr. Stephen G. Ferris, is an attractive conception of "Art," executed with originality and force.

As a piece of book-making this "Mosaic" calls for more than passing notice, and if we mistake not, the J. B. Lippincott Company will, through its publication, add materially to a reputation which has already placed them in the front rank among American producers of high-class book-work. F. H. W.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

NO one knew more intimately the inside facts of American politics in the period 1860-70, especially in the West, (not the far West), than Mr. David R. Locke. The man who could write the best of the "Nashy" letters did not want knowledge of the means and methods by which political results were reached, even to the end of the details which are least pleasing to the moralist. In the posthumous novel which has just been published, from his pen, "The Demagogue," he draws with vigorous strokes a strong figure, Caleb Mason, the Ohio Congressman. This is a man, born in poverty, encountering as he rises all the dislike and opposition of those who know his origin, but succeeding by sheer force of native ability. Fertile in resource, quick in movement, unscrupulous as to methods, strong of will, eloquent of speech, this man becomes the demagogue of his district, and holds its affairs in his grasp until at length the structure of political corruption and personal dishonesty which he has reared breaks down. There are other well-drawn characters in the story, including his wife, who marries him out of ambition, and hates him and abandons him in the midst of the final catastrophe; Gleason, the young lawyer, who for a time serves under Mason, but breaks away in time to save himself; and Dr. Blanchard, who in vain seeks to lead the better side of the party against Mason's demoralizing rule. The value of the book lies in its portrayal of the Demagogue himself, and in its vivid recital of the means by which he obtained and held power. It is worth attention as a scientific study of a seriously important side of American politics. (Boston: Lee and Shepard.)

Mr. Henry Adams's vigorous and interesting "History of the United States," which began with the inauguration of President Jefferson, and is planned to extend, (in nine volumes) to the end of Madison's Administration in 1817, has now six volumes issued. The last two cover the first term of President Madison; the three which are yet in press will deal with his second. In the two before us, Volumes V. and VI. of the series, Mr. Adams has a different, and in some respects less attractive period, to deal with than that which occupied him in those which preceded. Jefferson is a figure so rich in suggestiveness to the historical writer or student; he is capable of being imagined and described so differently; it is possible for sincere men to regard him in so wide a range of view,—on the one hand as an inspired political philosopher, on the other as a shallow demagogue; that a historian so keen as Mr. Adams takes up the theme with a zest which is evident in his pages. But Mr. Madison followed in very different fashion. There is little romance about him; the hard facts of his first term were the trials of a situation which he could not avoid, and for which he was not, in large measure, responsible, the sufferings of the young republic, with its frame not yet well knit, and its strength hardly begun to develop, at the hands of the two great powers of Europe who were locked in the deadly embrace of a tremendous war. With these facts Mr. Adams deals, as usual, very ably: he devotes a great deal of time and space to the analysis of the diplomatic operations, and draws out their secrets with an unsparing hand. Indeed it is this unsparing keenness of view and precision of an-

alysis which were shown in his account of Jefferson's eight years, that form the impressive features of the present additions. His own theories are little disclosed, but he deals in turn with the Administration's supporters, the Malcontents, and the Federalists in a way which leaves us wondering in the end where it was that enough vigor and enough ability were found to save the Republic. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.)

We have heretofore noticed at length the first seven volumes of that great work on American history of which Mr. Justin Winsor is the editor, and Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, the publishers, "The Narrative and Critical History of America." The eighth volume, completing the work, has now appeared, a large octavo of over 600 pages. It deals with "The Later History of British, Spanish, and Portuguese America," and hence gives us a mass of facts about several countries with which the people of the United States are nearly associated, and concerning which they know comparatively little. Canada on the north, Mexico on the south, Brazil but a little distance away, are examples which represent the weight of the case.

As in the preceding volumes the plan in this has been to present special chapters by writers of acknowledged ability, particularly acquainted with the subjects they treat. Rev. Dr. George E. Ellis writes of "The Hudson's Bay Company," as an important part of the Canadian narrative; Mr. Charles C. Smith of "Arctic Explorations in the 18th and 19th Centuries,"—a narrative almost unequalled in the world's annals of heroic adventure; Mr. George Bryce describes "Canada from 1763 to 1867"; Mr. Winsor himself gives an exhaustive chapter on "Spanish North America"; and Mr. Clements R. Markham follows this with "Colonial History of South America and the Wars of Independence." Appended to each chapter are supplementary ones,—as in the preceding volumes of the work,—giving abundant details of bibliography, and critical suggestions that illuminate the subject. The student who has this volume at hand, if he does not find in it all he wants, is told where he may look farther.

As was the case with the other volumes, this is richly illustrated from cover to cover: there are portraits of persons, views of places, diagrams, plans, and maps by the score. Finally, there is a Chronological Conspectus of the whole subject, and fifty pages of a general index, whose fullness and thoroughness fitly mark the close of this splendid work.

One of the latest issues of the extensive school-book publishers, the American Book Company, is an "Easy Latin Method," by Prof. Albert Harkness, who thus adds another to his long list of grammars and beginners' books in both Greek and Latin. As far as can be judged without the aid of actual class-room experience, this latest work of the veteran author and editor is among his best. Its aim is to supply an elementary grammar, a series of exercises in speaking and writing, and such an amount of prose text as will render the reading of Cæsar and Nepos a matter of comparative ease. We think the gradation of the lessons is well managed, and the exercises and vocabularies are copious, both of which are essential to thoroughness. There is a disposition throughout to approach the language on its practical side as a vehicle of thought, and to include as small an amount of grammatical detail as is consistent with thoroughness. It has been recognized that rule-giving with exhaustive enumerations of exceptions have value and interest to him only who has had considerable experience in reading, and are consequently unfit food for beginners.

Other features of the book are the illustrations, consisting of four colored plates and numerous engravings, and the tables of English derivatives from the Latin words which form the vocabularies. The latter feature we especially commend, as the relation of our own words to those of the Latin tongue is, for the student, one of the best sources of a living interest in the Latin language and literature. With this in mind, we think the tables of English derivatives in the present work might have been made fuller, without, on the other hand, including such derivations as are obscure or indirect. For example, we think *tacit* should have been given as derived from *taceo* (p. 72); *jocund* as from *jucundus*, (p. 50); *vision*, from *video*, (p. 173), etc. The low price at which the company is enabled to sell this book, and its unusual merit for teaching purposes, ought to give it a wide circulation.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE third and concluding volume of "The Truth about the Mexican Expedition" has lately appeared in Paris. It contains a recital of the last days of the French occupation as well as a description of the bloody drama of Queretaro. As in the preceding volumes, unpublished documents and curious revelations

abound, so much so that it may well be believed that the title of the work is thoroughly exact. We may recall that the materials for this work were collected by M. Ernest Louet, chief paymaster of the expedition. At his death they were confided to M. Paul Gault, who has edited the three volumes.

F. A. Brockhaus, Leipzig, has just issued the first volume of an encyclopædia in the Russian language, edited by Prof. J. E. Andrejewskij, of St. Petersburg. This is the first undertaking of the kind for the Russian people which promises to end successfully, all other attempts in Russia having ended disastrously. The work will probably be completed in sixteen or eighteen volumes, each to be fully illustrated, and furnished with maps on the plan of Brockhaus's famous "Conversations-Lexikon."

The statement which has gone round the papers, that Prince Bismarck is engaged upon a "Life of the Emperor William I.," is now declared to be pure fiction. Prince Bismarck's literary work (when he really begins it) is to take the form of writing or dictating his own "Memoirs," but up to the present time he has not completed the arrangement of his vast collection of letters and papers.

Messrs. Estes & Lauriat announce that they have in press, in connection with the Browning Society of London, Robert Browning's prose "Life of Strafford," with an introduction by J. B. Firth, and preface by F. J. Furnivall. It will contain two appendices, in which will appear interesting documents concerning the life of Strafford, most of which will be new to the public.

A volume of poetry by a Canadian lady, Mrs. J. W. F. Harrison ("Seranus"), is announced as shortly to appear with the title "Pine, Rose, and Fleur de Lis." Many of the leading *litterateurs* of Canada, it is stated, have sent in their names as subscribers.

Mr. Daniel Greenleaf Thompson has written an elaborate essay on "The Philosophy of Fiction in Literature," in which the principles of the novelist art are examined in detail, while especial attention is paid to the consideration of the moral aspects of the novel, and of its influence for good or evil. The book will be published shortly by Longmans, Green & Co.

The J. B. Lippincott Co. will issue the sixth volume of their edition of Chambers's Encyclopædia this week, (December 6). It extends from *Humber* to *Malta*. A marked feature is the unusually large number of American articles, the excellence of its maps and illustrations.

Mr. Inazo Nitobe, the Japanese writer, speaks in terms of high appreciation of Dr. William Elliot Griffis's well-known book on Japan, "The Mikado's Empire," which he says is by far the best American work on the subject.

Our new "American Academy of Political and Social Science," whose headquarters and publication are in Philadelphia, has been making a specialty of the Railroad Problem in all its ramifications. The July number of its proceedings contained a full account of the extraordinary change in railway passenger tariffs recently introduced into Hungary—the "Zone" system. The January number will contain a full account of the system just introduced into Austria.

A cheap edition, in paper covers, of the striking book, "An Appeal to Pharaoh," issued anonymously last spring, will be put out by the publishers, Messrs. Fords, Howard & Hulbert. In connection with the announcement, they state that the authorship,—which had been ascribed to a great variety of people, from Senator Morgan of Alabama, on one hand, to Mr. George W. Cable, on the other,—belongs to Mr. Carlyle McKinley, an editorial writer on the Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier*.

"A Successful Man," soon to be issued by J. B. Lippincott Company, is a story of social life in New York city, told with unusual force, directness, and wit. It is by the author of "A Diplomat's Diary," which caused quite a sensation in literary and fashionable circles, and is still in brisk demand, six editions having been printed. The same publishers announce a new story, entitled, "Patience," by Anna B. Warner, who with her sister Susan, (who died in 1885), was the joint author of those wide-read books, "Queechy," "The Wide, Wide World," etc.

Friedrich Spielhagen has fully recovered his health, and is preparing a drama, "*In eiserner Zeit*," to be performed shortly at Frankfort, Vienna, and Berlin.

That indefatigable literary worker, Rev. A. J. Church, has ready a volume entitled "Scenes Connected with the Life of Alfred, Lord Tennyson," which Seeley & Co., London, will issue, illustrated with fourteen copper-plates, and many other engravings, from drawings by Mr. Edward Hull.

Jean Ingelow now lives in retirement with her mother, in Kensington, England. She is fifty-five years old, and has never married. She writes but little, and devotes her time to charitable work.

Messrs. A. M. Thayer & Co., Boston, announce that they have been favored by Gen. Benjamin F. Butler with the contract to publish his forthcoming work, his memoirs and personal recollections, which will be published under the title of "Butler's Book." This will be exclusively a subscription book, and will be ready for delivery in the summer of next year. It will be sold at a very low price, and will be, it is promised, "a literary bombshell, and a book that will become one of the literary headlights."

The Worthington Co., New York, announce for immediate publication "A Russian Country House," by Carl Detlef, translated by Mrs. J. W. Davis.

Messrs. Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., announce a number of immediate issues. Among them are "Aunt Dorothy," an Old Virginia plantation story, by Margaret J. Preston; "The Variations of Calvinism," by Henry J. Van Dyke; "Our Father's Kingdom," by ex-President Julius H. Seelye; "The Hittites," by John Campbell, M. A.; and a large-paper abridgment of Alfred Edersheim's "Jesus the Messiah," with 24 photograph illustrations.

A new American novel, entitled "Diana's Livery," is announced for immediate publication by Harper & Brothers. The author is Eva Wilder McGlasson, and the scene of the story is located in a Shaker community in Kentucky.

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons announce that they will publish the American edition of the much-talked-of Talleyrand memoirs. The work is to be complete in five volumes, the first of which is expected to be in readiness early in the new year, the others following at intervals of a few weeks. As previously announced, a specimen chapter from each volume is to appear in the *Century* magazine in advance of the publication of the complete volume. The volumes have been prepared for the press under the supervision of the Duc de Broglie, who is the present owner of the manuscripts.

SCIENCE NOTES.

PROF. F. W. PUTNAM, the well-known Permanent Secretary of the American Association, recently made an interesting discovery which furnishes fresh evidence in support of the theory that man in America was contemporaneous with the mammoth. In a communication to the Boston Society of Natural History, Prof. Putnam describes a shell found by him in the State of Delaware. Upon a portion of this shell is scratched the rude outline of what without doubt represents a mammoth. The shell was found under peat, and near by were human bones, charcoal, bones of animals, and stone implements.

The awards of medals at the Anniversary meeting of the British Royal Society, December 1st, were as follows: The Copley medal to Prof. Simon Newcomb, for his contributions to gravitational astronomy; the Rumford medal to Prof. Heinrich Hertz, for his work in electro-magnetic radiation; a Royal medal to Prof. David Ferrier, for his researches in the localization of cerebral functions; a Royal medal to Dr. John Hopkinson, for his researches in magnetism and electricity; the Davy medal to Prof. Emil Fischer, for his discoveries in organic chemistry; and the first Darwin medal to Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace, for his independent origination of the theory of the origin of species by natural selection.

Prof. Alexander Agassiz, in a late *Bulletin* of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Harvard College, makes a report of some recent investigations made by him to determine the rate of growth of corals under different conditions. A number of pieces of coral taken from the sub-marine cable laid between Havana and Key West, were obtained. From the date of the laying of the cable, it is ascertained that the corals cannot be of more than seven years' growth. Several of the specimens belong to species whose rates of growth had not previously been recorded, and a study is made of the depth of water, food supply, and other conditions which prevail in the locality in which the corals were found. Of course, it is possible that the specimens are of less than seven years' growth, but Prof. Agassiz states that swarms of coral embryos are found in the surrounding waters, and it is not probable that more than a very short time passed before some of these found lodgment upon the cable.

A meeting of the American Branch of the Society for Psychical Research was held in Boston, at the quarters of the Boston Society of Natural History, on December 2nd. There was a good attendance of members and associates. Prof. William James, who presided, said that the society was now on a prosperous basis so far as concerned membership, those who joined in the hope of being immediately treated to some sensational or supernatural phenomena having dropped out, while those who remain, and the

later accessions, have become members purely from interest in the objects of the society. The main difficulty was in lack of money. The Secretary, Mr. Richard Hodgson, read a report by Prof. Oliver Lodge, F. R. S., on some sittings with Mrs. Piper, the Boston medium, while in London. Prof. Lodge found that certain of the communications made by Mrs. Piper, while in the trance state could not be ascribed to any trickery on her part, and she imparted knowledge whose source was beyond the reach of the most careful investigation. It will be remembered that the organization as a branch of the English Society was made a short time ago, after the disbandment, chiefly from lack of support of the American Society for Psychical Research; and those interested in the progress of psychological study in the United States will be glad to note the above as signs of activity in the new organization.

Besides the party which has just completed the survey of the regions in the neighborhood of Mt. St. Elias, including an attempted determination of the height of that mountain, the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey has sent out two other survey parties to Alaska. One of these, under the leadership of Mr. Turner, is now at St. Michaels, Alaska, and the other party, under McGrath will winter on the Upper Yukon. The Superintendent of the Survey is advised that both parties are in good health, and have plentiful supplies.

In a paragraph just given, it was mentioned that at the Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Society, December 1st, the Rumford Medal was awarded to Prof. Heinrich Hertz, for his work in electro-magnetic radiation. In a communication to the recent Congress of German Naturalists and Physicians at Heidelberg, (translated and reprinted in the *Popular Science Monthly* for December) Prof. Hertz describes a few of the experiments made by him in the radiation of electrical forces, for which the award of the Rumford Medal was made. The importance of these experiments lies in the fact that they establish that the behavior of electrical forces when radiated is in all respects the same as that of a beam of light, the well-known laws of optics applying absolutely to the conduct of the electric waves. This is regarded as establishing beyond question the identity of light and electricity, making the former an electrical phenomenon.

A circular was issued last summer by Prof. E. C. Pickering, of the Harvard College Observatory, announcing the gift by Miss Bruce of six thousand dollars for the aiding of astronomical research. Prof. Pickering now issues a second circular, which states that eighty-four applications for aid were received, and with the advice of the donor, the entire sum has been divided so as to aid the following undertakings: Professor W. W. Payne, director of the Charlestown College Observatory, for illustrations of the *Sidereal Messenger*; Professor Simon Newcomb, for discussion of contact observations of Venus during its transits in 1874 and 1882; Dr. J. Plassmann, Warendorf, for printing observations of meteors and variable stars; Professor H. Bruus, treasurer of the *Astronomische Gesellschaft*, for the preparation of tables for computing the elements of the asteroids; Professor J. J. Astrand, director of the Observatory, Bergen, Norway, for tables for solving Kepler's problem; Professor J. C. Adams, director of the Cambridge Observatory, England, for a spectroscope for the 27-inch telescope of the Cambridge Observatory; Professor A. Hirsch, secretary of the International Geodetic Association, to send an expedition to the Sandwich Islands to study the annual variation, if any, in latitude; H. H. Turner, Esq., assistant in Greenwich Observatory, for preparing tables for computing star corrections; Professor Edward S. Holden, director of the Lick Observatory, for reduction of meridian observations of Struve stars; Professor Lewis Swift, director of the Warner Observatory, for photographic apparatus for 15-inch telescope; Professor Norman Pogson, director of Madras Observatory, for publication of old observations of variable stars, planets, and asteroids; Dr. Ludwig Struve, astronomer at Dorpat Observatory, for reduction of observations of occultations during the lunar eclipse of Jan. 28, 1888; Dr. David Gill, director of the Observatory of the Cape of Good Hope, (1) for reduction of heliometer observations of asteroids, (2) for apparatus for engraving star charts; Professor A. Safarik, Prague, for a photometer for measuring variable stars; Professor Henry A. Rowland, Johns Hopkins University, for identification of metals in the solar spectrum. Of the remaining replies, many describe wants no less urgent than those named above, and Prof. Pickering has been placed in possession of reliable information regarding the present needs of astronomers. A number of the applications made to Prof. Pickering have been met by special gifts from private individuals, and the report properly calls attention to the very important results to science which may be attained by the gift of a few thousand dollars.

THE TARIFF AND RECIPROCITY.

From the Message of President Harrison.

THESE promising influences have been in some degree checked by the surprising and very unfavorable monetary events which have recently taken place in England. It is gratifying to know that these did not grow in any degree out of the financial relations of London with our people or out of any discredit attached to our securities held in that market. The return of our bonds and stocks was caused by a money stringency in England, not by any loss of value or credit in the securities themselves. We could not, however, wholly escape the ill effects of a foreign monetary agitation accompanied by such extraordinary incidents as characterized this. It is not believed, however, that these evil incidents, which have for the time unfavorably affected values in this country, can long withstand the strong, safe, and wholesome influences which are operating to give to our people profitable returns in all branches of legitimate trade and industry. The apprehension that our tariff may again and at once be subjected to important general changes would undoubtedly add a depressing influence of the most serious character.

The general tariff act has only partially gone into operation, some of its important provisions being limited to take effect at dates yet in the future. The general provisions of the law have been in force less than sixty days. Its permanent effects upon trade and prices still largely stand in conjecture. It is curious to note that the advance in the prices of articles wholly unaffected by the tariff act was by many hastily ascribed to that act. Notice was not taken of the fact that the general tendency of the markets was upward from influences wholly apart from the recent tariff legislation. The enlargement of our currency by the Silver bill undoubtedly gave an upward tendency to trade and had a marked effect on prices; but this natural and desired effect of the silver legislation was by many erroneously attributed to the tariff act.

There is neither wisdom nor justice in the suggestion that the subject of tariff revision shall be again opened before this law has had a fair trial. It is quite true that every tariff schedule is subject to objections. No bill was ever framed, I suppose, that in all of its rates and classifications had the full approval even of a party caucus. Such legislation is always and necessarily the product of compromise as to details, and the present law is no exception. But in its general scope and effect I think it will justify the support of those who believe that American legislation should conserve and defend American trade and the wages of American workmen.

The misinformation as to the terms of the act which has been so widely disseminated at home and abroad will be corrected by experience, and the evil auguries as to its results confounded by the market reports, the savings banks, international trade balances, and the general prosperity of our people. Already we begin to hear from abroad and from our custom houses that the prohibitory effect upon importations imputed to the act is not justified. The imports at the port of New York for the first three weeks of November were nearly 8 per cent. greater than for the same period of 1889, and 29 per cent. greater than in the same period of 1888. And so far from being an act to limit exports, I confidently believe that under it we shall secure a larger and more profitable participation in foreign trade than we have ever enjoyed, and that we shall recover a proportionate participation in the ocean carrying trade of the world.

The criticisms of the bill that have come to us from foreign sources may well be rejected for repugnancy. If these critics really believe that the adoption by us of a free trade policy, or of tariff rates having reference solely to revenue, would diminish the participation of their own countries in the commerce of the world, their advocacy and promotion by speech and other forms of organized effort of this movement among our people is a rare exhibition of unselfishness in trade. And, on the other hand, if they sincerely believe that the adoption of a protective tariff policy by this country inures to their profit and our hurt, it is noticeably strange that they should lead the outcry against the authors of a policy so helpful to their countrymen, and crown with their favors those who would snatch from them a substantial share of a trade with other lands already inadequate to their necessities.

There is no disposition among any of our people to promote prohibitory or retaliatory legislation. Our policies are adopted not to the hurt of others, but to secure for ourselves those advantages that fairly grow out of our favored position as a nation. Our form of government, with its incident of universal suffrage, makes it imperative that we shall save our working people from the agitations and distresses which scant work and wages that have no margin for comfort always beget. But after all this is done it will be found that our markets are open to friendly commercial exchanges of enormous value to the other Great Powers.

From the time of my induction into office the duty of using

every power and influence given by law to the Executive Department for the development of larger markets for our products, especially our farm products, has been kept constantly in mind, and no effort has been or will be spared to promote that end. We are under no disadvantage in any foreign market, except that we pay our workmen and workwomen better wages than are paid elsewhere—better abstractly, better relatively to the cost of the necessities of life. I do not doubt that a very largely increased foreign trade is accessible to us without bartering for it either our home market or such products of the farm and shop as our people can supply.

In many of the products of wood and iron, and in meats and breadstuffs, we have advantages that only need better facilities of intercourse and transportation to secure for them large foreign markets. The reciprocity clause of the tariff act wisely and effectively opens the way to secure a large reciprocal trade in exchange for the free admission to our ports of certain products. The right of independent nations to make special reciprocal trade concessions is well established, and does not impair either the comity due to other powers or what is known as the "favored-nation clause," so generally found in commercial treaties. What is given to one for an adequate agreed consideration cannot be claimed by another freely. The state of the revenues was such that we could dispense with any import duties upon coffee, tea, hides, and the lower grades of sugar and molasses. That the large advantage resulting to the countries producing and exporting these articles by placing them on the free list entitled us to expect a fair return in the way of custom concessions upon articles exported by us to them was so obvious that to have gratuitously abandoned this opportunity to enlarge our trade would have been an unpardonable error.

There were but two methods of maintaining control of this question open to Congress,—to place all of these articles upon the dutiable list, subject to such treaty agreements as could be secured, or to place them all presently upon the free list, but subject to the reimposition of specified duties if the countries from which we received them should refuse to give us suitable reciprocal benefits. This latter method, I think, possesses great advantages. It expresses in advance the consent of Congress to reciprocity arrangements affecting these products, which must otherwise have been delayed and unascertained until each treaty was ratified by the Senate and the necessary legislation enacted by Congress. Experience has shown that some treaties looking to reciprocal trade have failed to secure a two-thirds vote in the Senate for ratification, and others having passed that stage have for years awaited the concurrence of the House and Senate in such modifications of our revenue laws as was necessary to give effect to their provisions. We now have the concurrence of both houses in advance in a distinct and definite offer of free entry to our ports of specific articles. The Executive is not required to deal in conjecture as to what Congress will accept. Indeed, this reciprocity provision is more than an offer. Our part of the bargain is complete; delivery has been made; and when the countries from which we receive sugar, coffee, tea, and hides have placed on their free lists such of our products as shall be agreed upon as an equivalent for our concession, a proclamation of that fact completes the transaction; and in the meantime our own people have free sugar, tea, coffee, and hides.

The indications thus far given are very hopeful of early and favorable action by the countries from which we receive our large imports of coffee and sugar, and it is confidently believed that if steam communication with these countries can be promptly improved and enlarged, the next year will show a most gratifying increase in our exports of breadstuffs and provisions, as well as of some important lines of manufactured goods.

CURRENT EXCERPTS.

ENGLISH ART IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Theodore Child, in Harper's Magazine.

IN future years, when we walk through the rooms devoted to the English painters in the National Gallery, we shall sum up the history of the art of the century in a few broad sentences. We shall find that the mass of the English painters have relied simply upon nature, and persistently contented themselves with portraiture, the sentimental drama of daily life, and the patient transcription of the phenomena of sea, sky, and landscape. At the beginning of the century we shall notice that some painters named Barry, Fuseli, West, and Haydon, were haunted by poetic ambition, and imagined that it was possible to begin where Raphael and Michael Angelo had left off, and so continue to interest mankind by the re-arrangement of lifeless formulæ and worn-out conventions. The productions of these men remain, however, mere historical curiosities. Then we shall observe a change in the current ideals of art and the appropriation of new stores of poetry

and romance, of national legend and universal myth. But amidst the leading exponents of the new ideals we shall not distinguish common qualities other than evidences of wide literary culture, a tendency to dreaminess, symbolism, and definiteness of sensible imagery, and a *parti pris* of imitative admiration of the works of the intense and complicated artists of the fifteenth century, like Botticelli, Mantegna, and Memling.

Amongst the artists of this category two will be found to stand out with all the force of their poetical and ultra-refined personalities, Dante Gabriel Rossetti and Edward Burne-Jones, the former the more original of the two, and the latter the more assimilative, being content in much of his work with variations upon or studies from the masters of the fifteenth century above mentioned.

THE NEW POLITICAL POWER IN THE SOUTH.

A. D. Mayo, in New England Magazine.

BUT now, like a mighty apparition across the southern horizon, has arisen this hope or portent of the South,—the Third Estate,—to challenge the authority of the old ruling class, and place itself where the "plain people" of every Northern State was long ago established, as a decisive influence in public affairs. South Carolina, the head and front of the Old South, is now swept by a political revolution as radical as the emancipation of the slaves in 1865. Texas, where the old order never got complete foothold, is now passing under the same control, so easily that it is not half understood what weighty concerns are involved in the coming political movements of this growing State. Other States, especially on the Gulf, are rent by the same movement from below. It is evident that this is no surface or temporary affair. Its present political and financial theories will be largely modified by the rough discipline of responsible power. But the movement is in the line of American civilization, and, however checked or misdirected for the time, will finally prevail.

The wise observer of Southern affairs will greatly mistake if he insists on the exclusive observation of the old conflict of races and the political condition of the negro. For the coming decade, the place to watch the South is in this movement of the rising Third Estate. What it demands and what it can achieve in political, social, and industrial affairs; what changes can be wrought in itself by the great uplifting forces of American civilization,—by education, including the influence of the family, the church, and the school,—on these things will depend the fate of this important section of our country for years to come.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH ART SALES.

Humphry Ward, in Scribner's Magazine.

No greater contest could be imagined than is presented by the French and the English system of auctions. Within and without, in organization and in practice, in the habits of those who sell and those who buy, London and Paris occupy two opposite poles. In Paris the auctioneer's business is not only a practical but a legal monopoly. It is as much protected by rules of law and by privileges which the courts maintain as though Paris were still in the Middle Ages, and as though the Revolution had never affirmed the rights of man. And yet, if man has any rights, we Anglo-Saxons should have imagined that the right to sell goods entrusted to him, whenever and wherever he could find customers for them, was as indefeasible as any. In France they do not think so, and the Society of Commissaires-priseurs is as close a corporation as any that in London, Amsterdam, or Nuremberg used to beat down competition by force of law. In Paris anybody wishing to sell his goods by auction must employ one of these gentlemen, and must pay, he and the buyer between them, dues so exorbitant that any really commercial community would long ago have broken out into rebellion against them. And, as every one knows, the commissaires-priseurs have their own building, or a building which they own in union with their ally, the State, in the many-roomed Hôtel Drouot. There everything is done in accordance with two maxima—the maximum of red-tape and the maximum of noise. Rigidly closed till one o'clock in the day, the building is then opened to admit the Parisian crowd, commonly of mere sightseers, who lounge through the rooms making it difficult for the true buyer to get a sight of what he wants, and when the sale comes on there follows that pandemonium of noise, the rival shouts of the auctioneer and the usher, in an atmosphere of growing thickness and offensiveness till the sale is over.

One Cold is sometimes contracted on top of another, the accompanying Cough becoming settled and confirmed, and the Lungs so strained and racked that the production of tubercles frequently follows. Many existing cases of Pulmonary Disease can be thus accounted for, and yet how many others are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms, controlled by the fatal policy of allowing a Cold to take care of itself! On the first intimation of a Cold, or any Throat or Lung trouble, resort promptly to Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe curative of long established reputation, and you may avoid the consequences of such dangerous trifling.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- THE GERMAN SOLDIER IN THE WARS OF THE UNITED STATES. By J. G. Rosengarten. Second Edition. Pp. 298. \$1.00. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
- CUDJO'S CAVE. By J. T. Trowbridge. Pp. 504. Paper. \$0.50. Boston: Lee & Shepard.
- THREE VASSAR GIRLS IN SWITZERLAND. By Elizabeth W. Champney. Illustrated. Pp. 239. \$1.50. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.
- THE ELEMENTS OF PSYCHOLOGY. By Gabriel Compayré. Translated by William H. Payne. Pp. 315. \$1.00. Boston: Lee & Shepard.
- THE STORY HOUR. A Book for the Home and the Kindergarten. By Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora A. Smith. Pp. 155. \$1.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
- ON THE BLOCKADE. By Oliver Optic. [The Blue and the Gray Series.] Pp. 355. \$1.50. Boston: Lee & Shepard.
- IN TRUST, or Doctor Bertrand's Household. By Amanda M. Douglas. Pp. 383. Paper. \$0.50. Boston: Lee & Shepard.
- PARDS. A Story of Two Homeless Boys. By Effie W. Merriman. Pp. 202. \$1.00. Boston: Lee & Shepard.
- THE COLONEL'S CHRISTMAS DINNER. Edited by Capt. Charles King, U. S. Army. Pp. 182. Paper. \$0.50. Philadelphia: L. R. Hamersly & Co.
- THE KELP-GATHERERS. By J. T. Trowbridge. Pp. 157. \$1.00. Boston: Lee & Shepard.
- THE DEMAGOGUE. A Political Novel. By Daniel Ross Locke. ("Nasby.") Pp. 465. \$1.50. Boston: Lee & Shepard.
- THE ROUND TRIP. From The Hub to The Golden Gate. By Susie C. Clark. Pp. 193. \$1.00. Boston: Lee & Shepard.
- TRAVEL. A Series of Narratives of Personal Visits to Places Famous for Natural Beauty and Historical Associations. Cambridge: W. M. Griswold.
- TIMOTHY'S QUEST. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. Pp. 201. \$1.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
- WALFORD. By Ellen Olney Kirk. Pp. 432. \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
- POEMS. By James Russell Lowell. [Lowell's Poetical Works. III. and IV.] Pp. 290 and 275. \$1.50 per volume. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
- STRANGERS AND WAYFARERS. By Sarah Orne Jewett. Pp. 279. \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
- HANDBOOK OF HISTORIC SCHOOLS OF PAINTING. By Deristhe L. Hoyt. Pp. 210. \$1.00. Boston: Ginn & Co.
- FIFTY YEARS, THREE MONTHS, TWO DAYS. A Tale of the Neckar Valley. By Julius Wolff. Translated by W. Henry Winslow and Elizabeth R. Winslow. Pp. 291. \$1.50. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.
- CAPTAIN JANUARY. By Laura E. Richards. Pp. 64. \$0.50. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.
- THROUGH THICK AND THIN; or, School Days at St. Egbert's. Edited by Lawrence H. Francis. Pp. 224. \$1.25. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

DRIFT.

ONE of the most imposing and agreeable results of the election was that in Pennsylvania. But it was in no sense whatever a Democratic victory; and Pennsylvania, having overthrown Quay, will vote for the protection candidate in 1892 more willingly than ever. In Massachusetts some of the Democratic majorities or pluralities were very small, and the election of a Democratic representative in the Eleventh District of that State was due not to a change of opinion, but to a Republican bolting candidate, who bolted on no political difference, but to revenge his failure to receive the regular nomination. Such facts as these point to the conclusion that the result was largely due to Republican disgust—the dissatisfaction of many voters who will yet greatly prefer to vote for a Republican candidate in 1892. It would be a stupendous blunder for tariff reformers to suppose that their victory in 1892 is already won. That victory will depend upon the candidate and upon Democratic conduct in the mean time.—*Harper's Weekly*.

The following allusions in Secretary Blaine's letter, submitting the recommendations of the International American Conference, deserve to be kept standing in the columns of every American newspaper in the United States:

"France taxes imports as we do, and in 1880 her merchants suffered, as ours do now, from the lack of transportation facilities with the Argentine Republic. Under liberal encouragement from the Government, direct and regular steamship lines were established between Havre and Buenos Ayres, and, as a direct and natural result, her exports increased from \$5,292,872 in 1880 to \$22,996,000 in 1888.

"The experience of Germany furnishes an even more striking example. In 1880 the exports from Germany to the Argentine Republic were only \$2,365,152. In 1888 they were \$13,310,000. 'This result,' writes Mr. Baker, our most useful and intelligent consul at Buenos Ayres, 'is due, first to the establishment of quick and regular steam communication between the two countries; second, to the establishment of branch houses by German merchants and manufacturers; and third, to the opening of a German-Argentine bank to facilitate exchange.'

"There is no direct steamship communication whatever between the United States and the Argentine Republic; and there are no direct banking facilities. The International American Conference has earnestly recommended the establishment of both; but reciprocal exchanges of tariff concessions will be equally effective in stimulating commerce, and in increasing the export of the products of which we have the largest surplus, not only to the progressive Republic named, but to all the other American nations."

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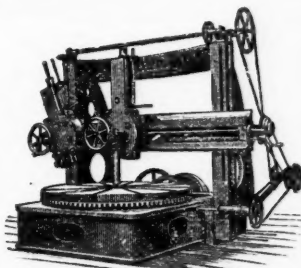
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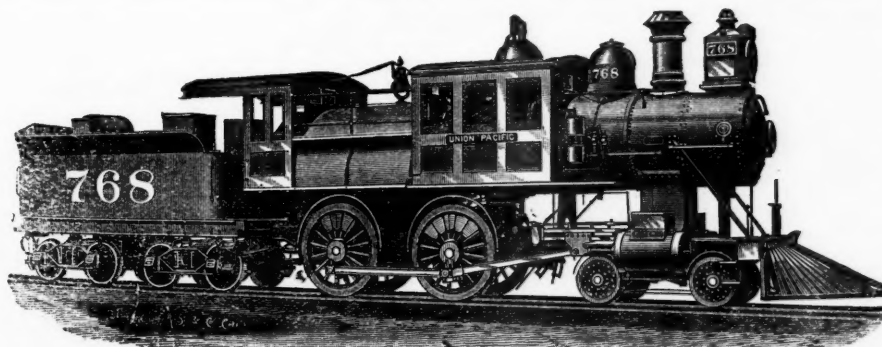
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